



Immune Response Modifiers Pathway Example

Sunday, November 9, 2008

Immune Response Modifier Pathway

WT-1 vaccine for minimal
residual disease in WT-1+
Acute Myeloid Leukemia &
Ovarian Cancer

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Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Challenges for Vaccine Development

- Biology
 - Immune tolerance
 - Immune incompetence
 - Age
 - Lympholytic chemotherapy
 - Intrinsic mechanisms actively limiting T cell expansion
 - Checkpoint blockade
 - Regulatory T cells
 - Inhibitory cytokines
 - Limiting T cell growth factor concentrations
 - Cancer cell immune suppression
- Formulation
 - Preference for T cell responses
 - Preference for continued vaccinations
- Regimen
 - Multiple components to circumvent above biological limitations
 - (Adjuvants & Immune Response Modifiers)
 - Sparse availability of component agents
 - Concurrent development of several unapproved agents

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Credentialing: Scientific validation

Fundamental research

Discovery of antigen or other immune modifier
with clinical potential in specific cancer(s)

Is the empirical basis for attributing
clinical potential convincing?
(" validated immune modifier")

yes

Does envisioned clinical
need justify expenditure of resources?

yes

Is it feasible to identify/
develop the immune response modifier?

- 27 ABSTRACTS IN VACCINE SESSION
- 12 SHARED ANTIGENS
- **All with Scientific Validation**
 - AFP (alpha fetoprotein)
 - CAIX (Carbonic anhydrase-9)
 - EGFRvIII
 - HER2
 - HPV
 - FAK (focal adhesion kinase)
 - Melanoma — various
 - MUC1
 - p53 — non-mutant
 - PSMA (prostate specific membrane antigen)
 - TMPRSS2 ERG fusion protein
 - TYRP2 (tyrosine related protein 2)

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- 5 ADJUVANTS FOR SHARED ANTIGENS
- **All with Scientific Validation**
- Dendritic cells (DC) x 6
- GM-CSF x 4
- HSP x 3
- KLH x 1
- CpG x 1

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- **All with Scientific Validation**
- Dendritic cells (DC) x 6
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- HSP x 3
- KLH x 1
- CpG x 1
- Availability of only a limited number of adjuvants is a MAJOR problem!

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- 9 ADDITIONAL APPROACHES
- **All with Scientific Validation**
- 2 Allogeneic Tumor Approaches
- (Multiple Shared Antigens)
 - Allogeneic cancer cells with anti-TGF- β 2
 - Allogeneic or autologous tumor immune check point inhibitors
- 5 Autologous Tumor Approaches
- (Multiple Unique Antigens)
 - Autologous cancer cells with DC fusion
 - Autologous cancer with PDT (photodynamic therapy)
 - Autologous HSP 96
 - Autologous tumor expressing gp-96-Ig to mediate cross-priming
 - Systemic IL2 + IL12
- 2 Infectious Disease Vaccine Approaches
 - Hematopoietic cell transplant with donor immunization (CMV)
 - Replicating Adenovirus (HIV)

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Credentialing: Scientific validation

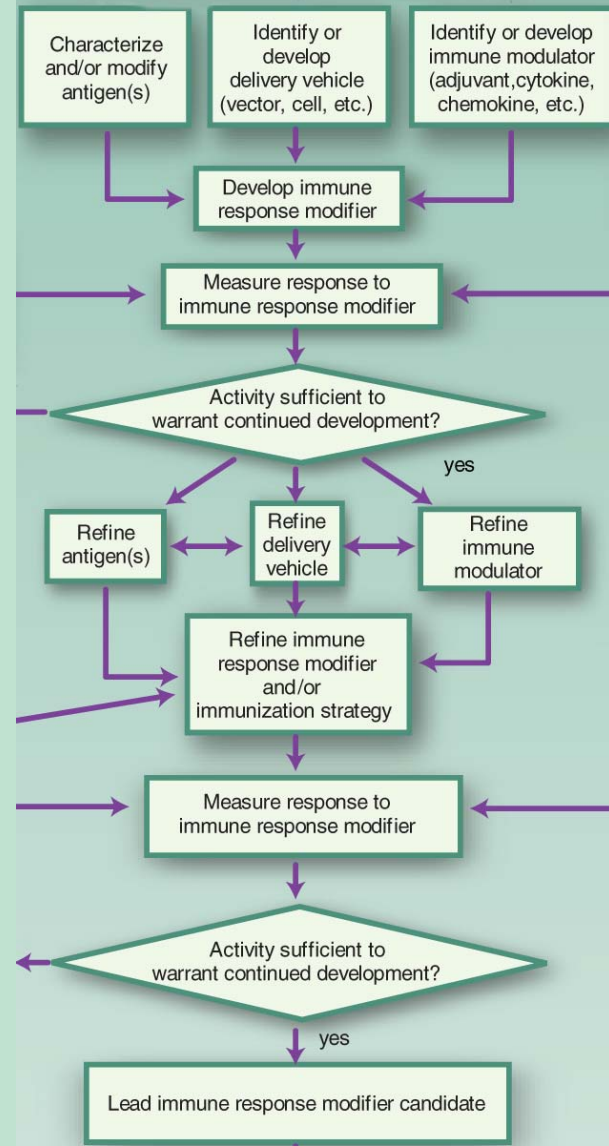
27 ABSTRACTS

22 APPROACHES TO AUGMENT IMMUNITY

- Anti-TFG-b2
- Alpha virus
- Calreticulin plasmid co-expression
- DC activators
- DC targeting Ab
- DC tumor fusions
- Gleevec + PDT
- Glycosylated & anchored modified peptides
- GM-CSF fusion protein
- GP96-Ig to mediate cross priming
- Heterologous protein prime/boost
- HSP 70
- HSP 96
- IL2 + IL12
- Immune check point inhibitors
- KLH + protein
- Plasmid/Adv prime/boost
- SCT donor immunization
- Tim-1 Ab
- TRAIL + Chemotx
- Replicating Adenovirus
- Vectors containing TLR & CD40 signaling

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Creation of Modality

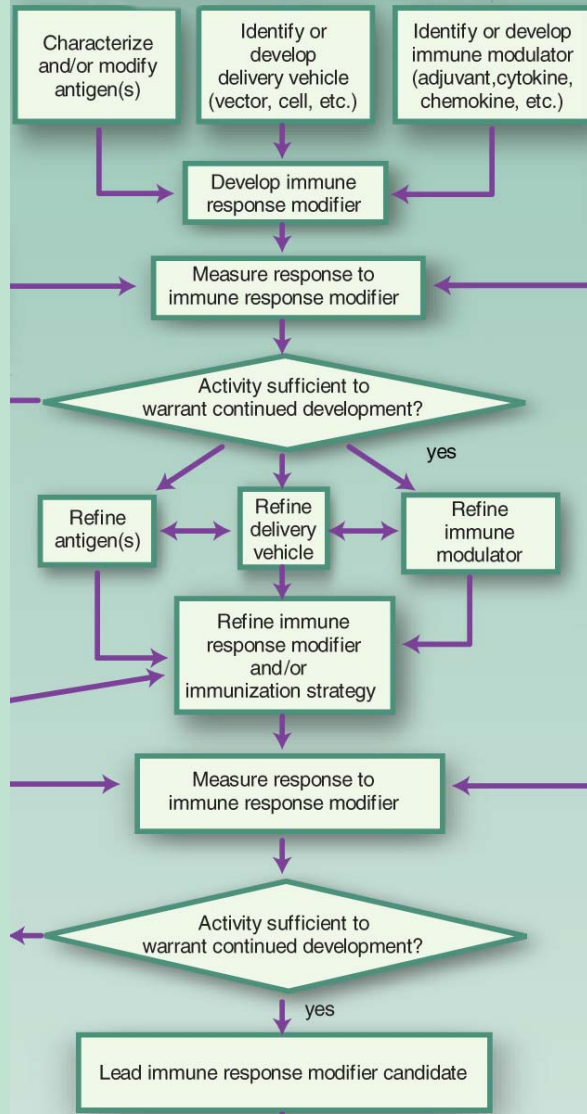
Antigen – Delivery – IRM (Formulation)-(Regimen)



- Example of “Creation of Modality”
- 27 Vaccine Abstracts
 - 12 shared antigens + 7 whole tumor
 - 5 adjuvants
 - 22 approaches to augment immunity
 - >2,000 combinations

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Creation of Modality

Antigen – Delivery – IRM (Formulation)-(Regimen)



- Example of “Creation of Modality” “Vaccine using a shared antigen”
- What vaccine has the highest potential for success?
 - Antigen?
 - Delivery vehicle
 - Vector/cell/etc
 - Adjuvant
 - Formulation?
 - Immune modulator
 - Regimen?

NCI Cancer Antigen Pilot Prioritization Workshop

(October 23–24, 2008)

- Purpose: To develop a well-vetted ranked priority list of cancer vaccine target antigens based on pre-defined and pre-weighted objective criteria

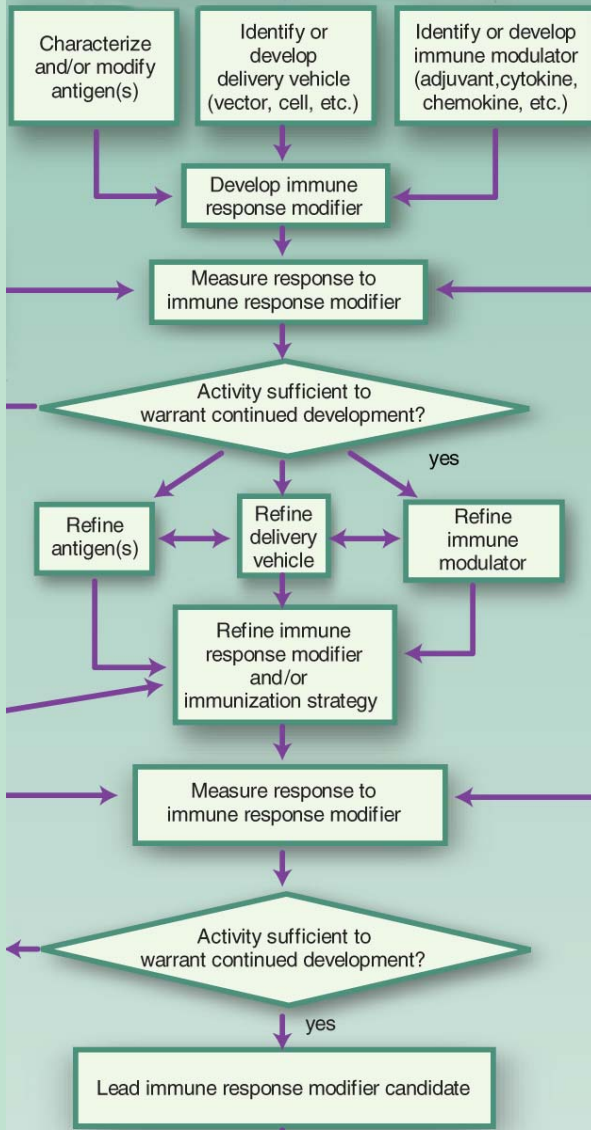
NCI Workshop: Ranked 100 vaccine antigens

- Process
 - Developed list of “ideal” cancer antigen criteria/characteristics
 - 36 experts
 - Prioritized and weighted criteria using pair-wise comparisons
 - Web-based meeting (Decision Lens = consultants)
 - 20 experts
 - Selected 100 representative antigens
 - Garnered information on pre-defined criteria for each antigen from experts
 - ~60 experts
 - Ranked antigens based on the pre-defined pre-weighted objective criteria
 - 18 reviewers

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Creation of Modality

Antigen – Delivery – IRM

(Formulation)-(Regimen)

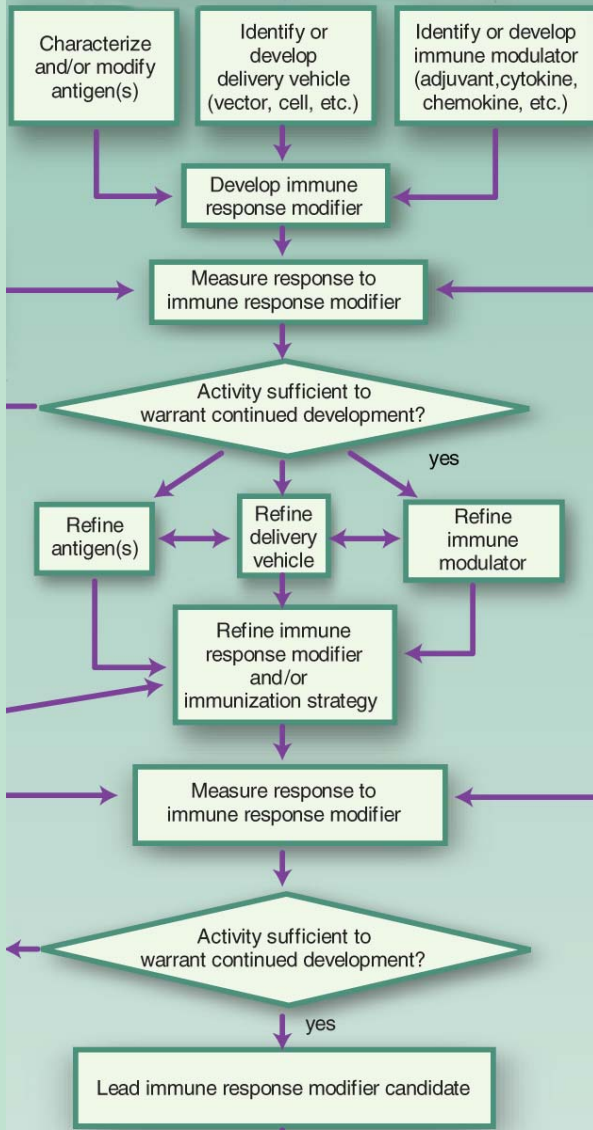


- **NCI Workshop for Pilot Prioritization of Antigens?**
- **Workshop Criteria by Consensus**
 - Antigen? [Criteria of “best” antigen]
 - Therapeutic Function
 - “Suggestive” evidence of clinical efficacy
 - >Immunogenicity
 - Immunogenic in clinical trials
 - >Specificity
 - Absolute specificity
 - >Oncogenicity
 - Oncogenic “self” protein
 - >Expression level & % positive cells
 - High level, all cancer cells
 - >Stem cell expression
 - Putative stem cell expression
 - >Number of patients with Ag positive cancers
 - Many patients/high expression
 - >Number of epitopes
 - Multiple epitopes
 - >Cellular location of expression
 - Cell surface and MHC expression, not shed

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Creation of Modality

Antigen – Delivery – IRM

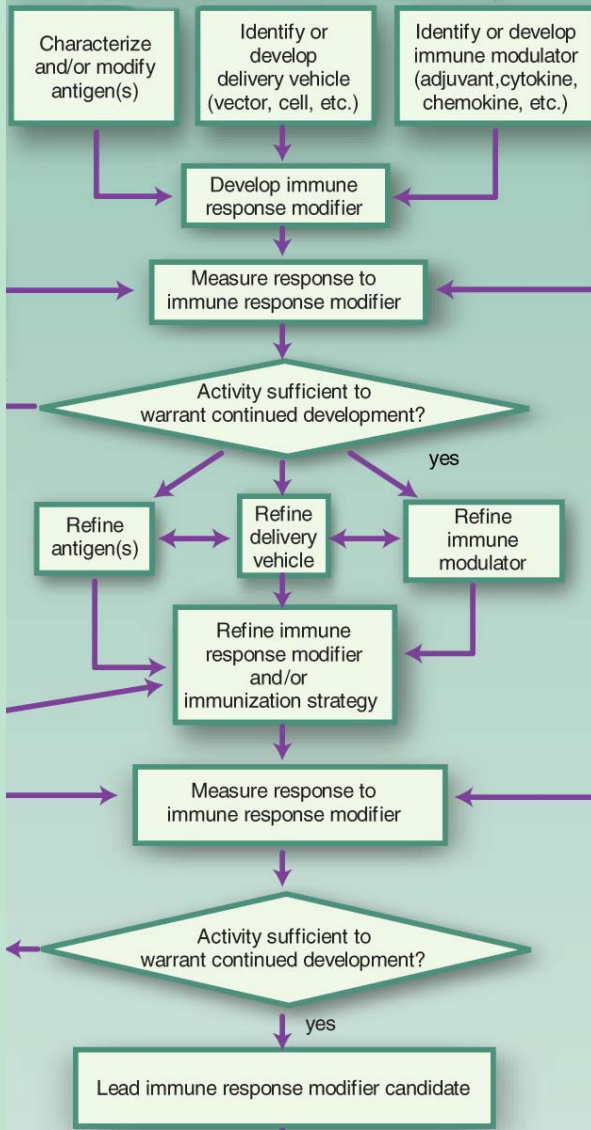
(Formulation)-(Regimen)



- Example of “Creation of Modality” “Vaccine using a shared antigen”
- Selected Antigen (as an Example Only)
 - **WT1 = Target Antigen**
 - Therapeutic Function
 - “Suggestive” evidence of clinical efficacy
 - Immunogenicity
 - Immunogenic in clinical trials
 - Specificity
 - Absolute specificity
 - Oncogenicity
 - Oncogenic “self” protein
 - Expression level & % positive cells
 - High level, all cancer cells
 - Stem cell expression
 - Putative stem cell expression
 - Number of patients with Ag positive cancers
 - Many patients/high expression
 - Number of epitopes
 - Multiple epitopes
 - Cellular location of expression
 - Cell surface and MHC expression
 - [Additional criteria - Target Disease = AML
 - Known to respond to T cell immunity

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Creation of Modality

Antigen – Delivery – IRM (Formulation)-(Regimen)



- Example of “Creation of Modality” “Vaccine using a shared antigen”
- What vaccine has the highest potential for success?
 - Antigen? (One from the top of the priority list)
 - Formulation?
 - Delivery vehicle
 - Vector/cell/etc
 - Adjuvant
 - Regimen?
 - Immune modulator

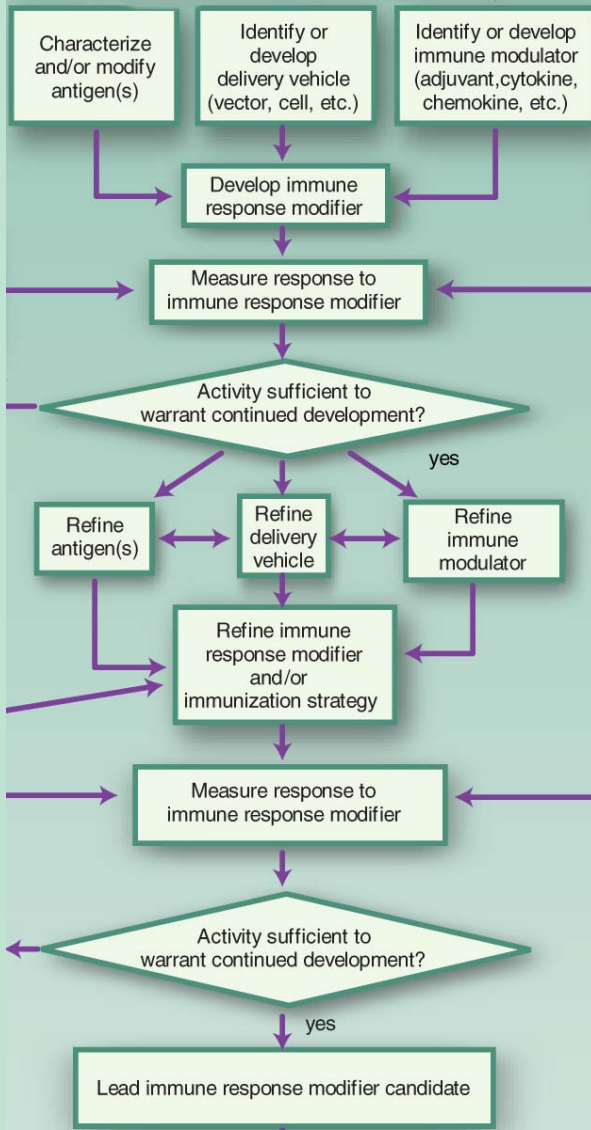
Prioritization of Agents: List of priority 20 agents with high potential for cancer therapy

- **T cell growth factors**
 - IL-7 (naïve T cells)
 - IL-15 (effector T cells)
- **DC activators**
 - Anti-CD40 & CD40L
- **DC growth factors to increase body burden of DC**
 - Flt3L
- **Vaccine adjuvants with immunotherapeutic potential**
 - IL-12
 - CpG
 - MPL
 - Poly I:C
 - Resiquimod & 852A
- **T cell stimulators**
 - 4-1-BB
 - Anti-GITR
 - Anti-OX40
- **T-cell attracting chemokines**
 - Adv-CCL21
- **Inhibitors of T cell checkpoint blockade**
 - Anti-PD1 & PD1Ligand
 - Anti-B7-H4
 - Anti-LAG-3
 - LIGHT
- **Inhibitors of cancer cell & immune cell suppression**
 - 1-methyl tryptophan (IDO inhibitor)
 - Anti-TGF-b
 - Anti-IL10 & anti-IL10R

[Anti-CTLA4 not considered, presumed to be approved in near future]

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Creation of Modality

Antigen – Delivery – IRM (Formulation)-(Regimen)



- Selected vaccine
 - Antigen
 - WT1
 - **Formulation (Need continued immunization)**
 - **Prime/Boost** — DNA & Overlapping peptides, Or
 - Prime/Boost — Recombinant pox virus with co-stimulation molecules & Overlapping Peptides
 - Adjuvant(s) (From Agent list)
 - **CpG**
 - **MPL**
 - Regimen (Vaccine + IRM)
 - Immune modulators
 - **IL7 (Growth factor for naïve T cells and vaccine adjuvant)**
 - **Anti-PD1 (Inhibitor of T cell checkpoint blockade)**
- Target cancer
 - AML in remission
 - Ovarian cancer in remission
 - “Easy remissions” — Common relapse

Immune Response Modifier Pathway:

Supporting tools: pharmacodynamic marker

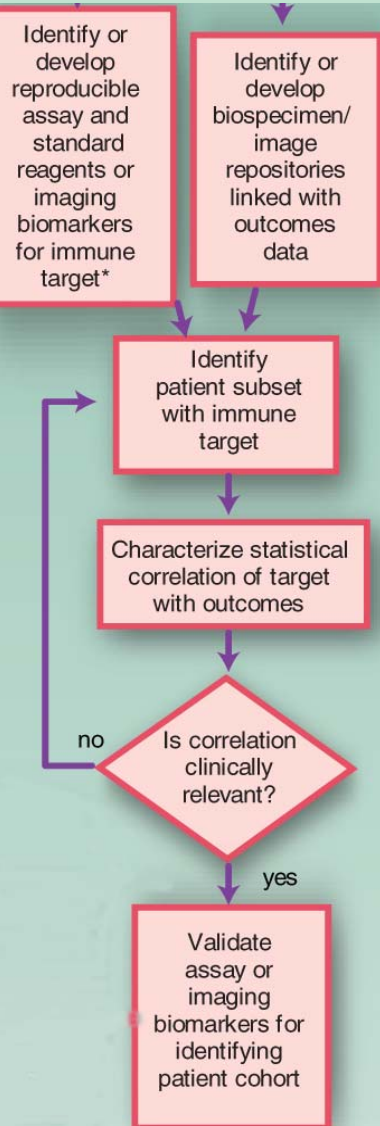
Develop/validate assay and standard reagents or imaging biomarkers to measure response to immune response modifier*

Develop and validate assay and standard reagents or imaging biomarkers to measure molecular endpoint in humans*

- Immune assay
 - Direct immune response
 - T cell responses
 - T cell subset response
 - T cell response and subset in marrow
 - Antibody response
 - Spread immune response
 - Epitope spreading
 - Antigen spreading
- Tumor marker response
 - WT1 RT-PCR of PB & marrow
- Imaging assay
 - Hypoxia/blood flow/glucose metabolism/etc
 - ¹⁸F-deoxycytidine analog
 - [Radu et al (Witte) Nature Med 14:783, 2008]
- Therapy response
 - Time to progression

Immune Response Modifier Pathway:

Supporting tools: cohort marker



- Cohort marker = available
 - WT1 expression by tumor
 - RT-PCR
 - IHC

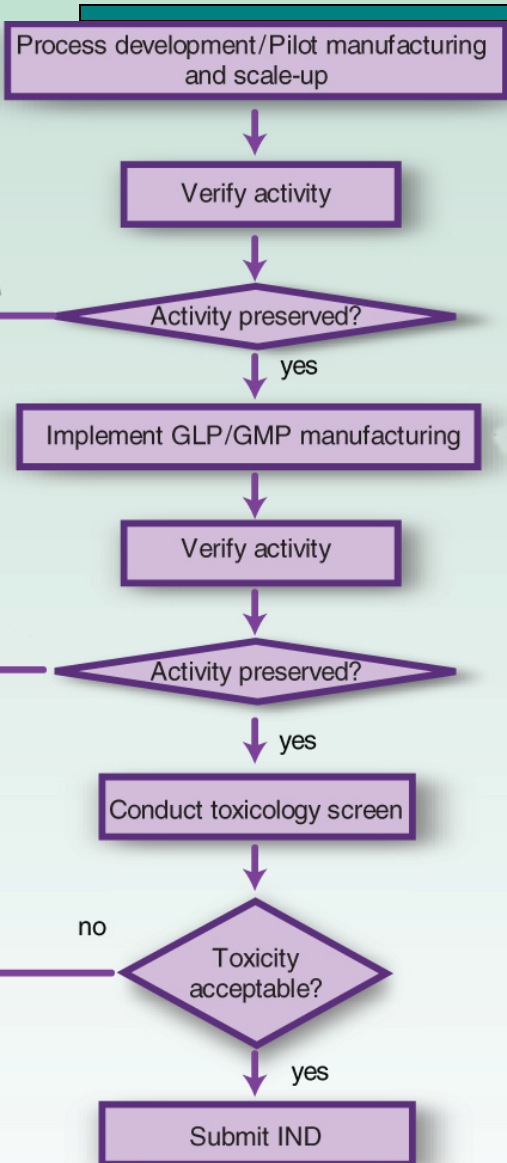
Immune Response Modifier Pathway:

Supporting tools: cell/animal model

Identify or develop
clinically-relevant
cell culture system
and/or animal model

- Cells & animal models = available
 - Mouse models
 - Immunity in mice to mouse WT1 validated
 - Substantial tolerance
 - Similar to humans

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Preclinical Development



- Antigen = WT1
- Formulation
 - WT1 Overlapping Peptides
 - Available or easily manufactured
 - WT1 Plasmid
 - Truncated gene
 - Easily manufactured
 - Adjuvants (Manufactured — ?Available)
 - CpG
 - MPL
- Regimen
 - Immune Modulators (Manufactured — ?Available)
 - IL-7
 - Anti-PD1

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Clinical Trials

Phase I/II Clinical Trials

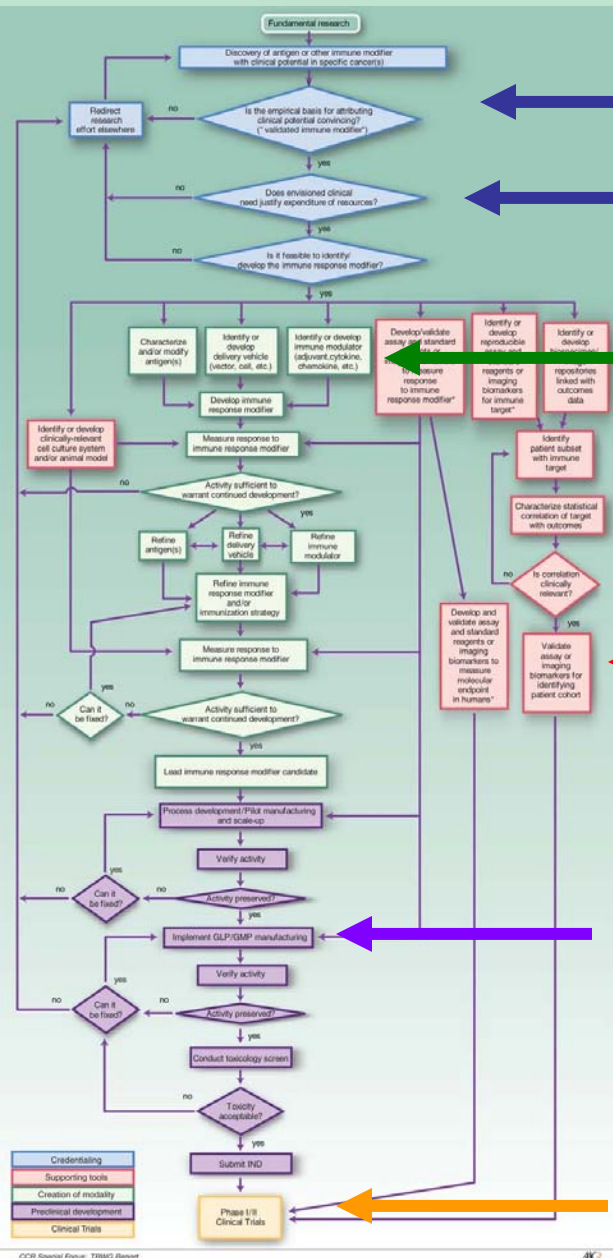
- Propose iterative Phase I trials with immunity, tumor marker & molecular imaging end points
 - Vaccine + adjuvants
 - (Prime/boost/boost/boost/boost/boost/ and on)
 - IL7 + vaccine + adjuvant
(Iterative testing of vaccine pre/during/after IL7)
 - Vaccine + adjuvants + anti-PD1
(Iterative testing of dose/time/frequency)
 - IL7 + vaccine + adjuvants + anti-PD1
- Phase II — only after achieving pre-defined level of immunity (T cell number and function)

Immune Response Modifier Pathway: Clinical Trials

Phase I/II
Clinical Trials

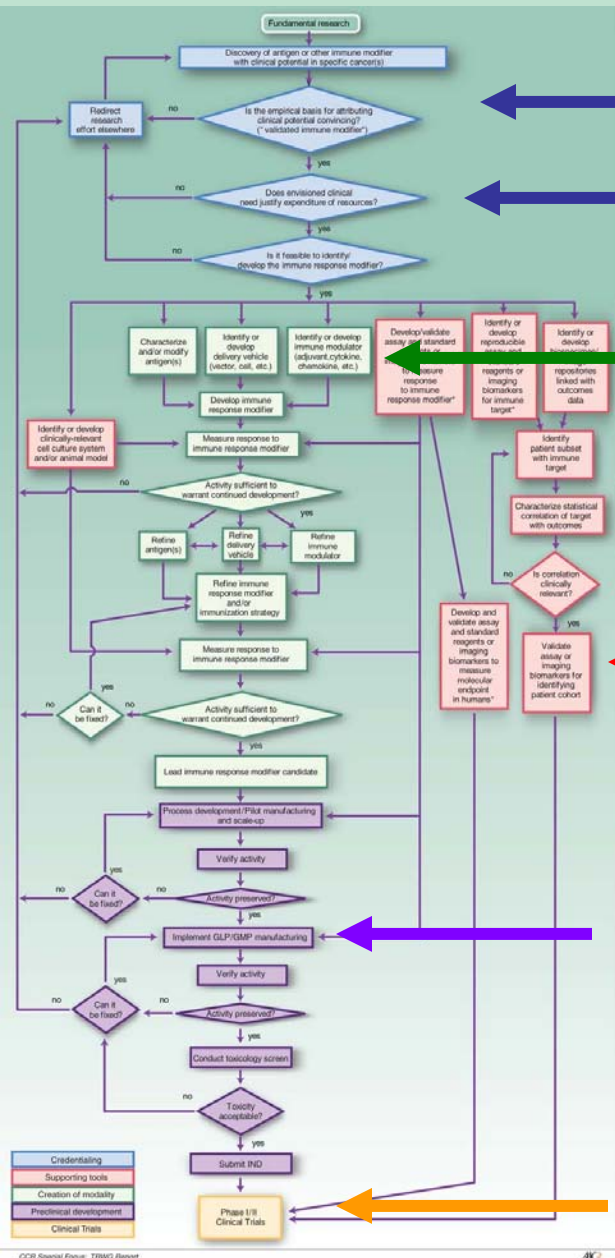
- Trials done best within a “Cancer Immunotherapy Network”
 - Key personnel & services for optimal trial design and trials
 - Protocol specialists, regulatory affairs, contracting, forms developer, statistician, etc.
 - Rapid set up & accrue
 - Experienced, preselected & precontracted trial sites
 - Optimal immune response data
 - Centralized laboratory for validated immune response data
 - Quality monitoring to assure quality outcome data
 - Adequate, on-time funding

WT-1 vaccine in WT-1+ residual disease



- Ranks highly on antigen prioritization
- Relapse after CR occurs in most patients with AML & ovarian cancer
- Priority Antigen: Peptides & plasmid formulation
- Priority IRM as adjuvants (MPL/CpG)
- Priority IRM to increase response IL-7 & anti-PD1
- Response monitoring
 - Immune = T cells and epitope spreading
 - Biomarker = WT1 PCR
 - Molecular Imaging = Activated T cell/blood flow
- Manufacture & testing of peptide, plasmid, IL-7 & anti-PD1 (NCI RAID with biotech/pharma)
- Iterative Phase I testing (NCI Cancer Immunotherapy Network)

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